

Declares Filipinos All Want Independence

Former Illinois Congressman, Back From Philippines, Gives Interesting Views on Island Affairs.

By FORMER CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.



Clyde H. Tavenner.

The 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippines are practically unanimous in their desire for independence. This is the strongest impression that I have brought back with me after touring the islands from one end to the other, and after having come in contact with all classes of the people. I found, however, that the viewpoint of Americans in the Philippines, and Americans in the United States, on the subject of independence, is not the same.

The attitude of the American government, and the great mass of the people of the United States, is to consider the Philippine question from the unselfish viewpoint of what is best for the Filipino people. Ninety-five per cent of the opposition to independence emanates from American investors in the islands who are quite naturally more interested in the size of their dividends than the freedom of an alien people.

The unfortunate feature of the situation is that the opponents of independence, in order to convince the people of the United States that the Filipinos should not be granted their independence, find it necessary to label an entire race. To tell a sensitive Christian people that they shall not have their promised independence because they are not fit for it will in the end prove a mistaken policy. It will only make their demand for independence the stronger.

At the present time, however, the masses of the Filipino people still have absolute confidence in the good faith of America. Their loyalty and gratitude to Uncle Sam has not as yet been impaired by the misrepresentations of the retentionists. Their leaders are intelligent enough to distinguish between those Americans who oppose their aspirations to independence for purely selfish reasons, and the great mass of the American people whom they know desire this government to do by the Filipinos only that which is just and right.

In this connection, it is interesting to review the development of the present friendly relationship between the Filipino and American peoples.

Previous to 1918 the Philippine-American relationship is declared to have been not of the best. But with the passage in that year of the Jones law by practically both the Republican and Democratic memberships of Congress, a better feeling developed. This "better feeling" has now grown into a very strong bond of sympathy and affection.

The happy attitude of the Filipino people toward America is due not principally to the fact that Americans have shown the Filipinos how to make their country a better place to live in; not principally to the fact we have superintended the implanting in the Philippines of one of the finest educational systems in the world; nor to the building of high class roads, bridges and public works—but is due

principally to the fact that in the Jones law America gave the Filipinos her word of honor that as soon as a stable government could be established we would withdraw our sovereignty from the Philippine Islands.

It might, at first thought, seem strange that in their sincere appreciation of all that we have done for them the Filipino people should place most emphasis on the promise to grant them their independence. For it cannot be successfully denied that on the whole the United States has treated the Filipino people better than any nation ever treated a dependent alien people in all the days since the curtain rose on the dawn of civilization. If we do not spoil it, it is a record that we can be proud of.

But it really isn't so strange that the Filipino should love us more for our promise to give them sovereignty over themselves than for our other good works, for which, after all, outside of army and navy expenditures, the Filipinos have been taxed, and properly so, for every cent of the cost. If we but reverse the situation, and place ourselves in the shoes of the Filipinos, which cannot be said to be an unfair way of getting at the other fellow's viewpoint, we shall see that it is not strange.

Suppose that Great Britain or any other power that you can think of by referring to your geography or history, should impose its sovereignty upon us against our will and then give us an infinitely better government than we now enjoy? Could any such foreign power ever succeed in convincing us that it had our welfare more at heart than we have ourselves.

But to return to my story, the Filipinos heartily thanked us for the Jones law, considering it a sort of a covenant between the Filipino and American peoples, and immediately applied themselves to the task of setting up the prescribed stable government. And they set it up. It is in the Philippines now. America's own representative in the islands, the governor general, officially reports it is there, and recommends that since the Filipinos have earnestly fulfilled their part of the agreement, America should be as prompt in carrying out its part of the contract.

So that, in a few words, it is not the Philippines that now are on trial, but the United States.

There is but one answer. America will carry out its agreement. And since we are going to do it, we cannot afford to quibble and split hairs and hesitate until our tardiness robs us of half the glory of our achievement. Let us act with a promptness and willingness really worthy of America.

And when the people of the United States set up the Philippine Republic as the first Christian democracy of the Far East, they will be building a monument to themselves that will stand throughout eternity. On that day the beacon light of hope, humanity and justice will flash around the world. Such an example by America will accomplish more for the weak and struggling peoples of the earth than the four year world war, with all its cost in life and treasure.

The World's Most Beautiful Volcano!

Nevertheless It is a Reservoir of Titanic Destructive Powers.



Mount Mayon, now quiet, but which in the recent past has taken many lives and destroyed much property. The Philippine Islands are one of the most interesting lands in the world for the American tourist to visit.

Mount Mayon, in the province of Albay, Philippine Islands, is declared to be one of the most beautiful volcanoes in the world. No matter from which side the mountain is viewed, the cone is almost perfectly symmetrical. The setting of the volcano has much to do with its exquisite beauty, as it rises to a height of 7,943 feet from an almost level plain. The peak is visible for more than 60 miles, its regular, bare slopes near the top giving rare reflections from the illumination of the sun, while at its base is one of the most productive and picturesque landscapes to be seen anywhere in the world. A magnificent road, 120 miles in length, circles the mountain at its base, passing through the most varying scenery. Mayon has a history as an active volcano. It has destroyed whole towns. The most destructive eruption was in 1814, when 1,200 persons were killed. It last came to life in 1900, sending a river of lava into the sea at a distance of 8 miles from the crater. Since then it has been quiet.

GOV'T OPERATION OUT OF POLITICS

Party Leaders Convinced by Results of National Canvass of Editors.

VINDICATES FORMER POLL.

Overwhelming Veto Like That of Year Before From Both Sides of Political Fence.

Washington.—Inner circles of both political parties here are greatly interested in the results of a national poll on the question of government operation among over 5,000 newspaper editors throughout the country. With 86 per cent of these editors, regardless of political faith, giving it as their impartial opinion that the public is more than ever opposed to the government going into business in competition with its citizens, observers here see little chance that either political party will find it a profitable campaign issue.

In the opinion of party leaders this sort of a canvass among newspaper editors is the best possible index of public opinion. They recall a similar questionnaire sent out a year ago in connection with the proposition that the government take over the railroads permanently. Replies at that time from approximately the same number of editors showed 83 per cent against the principle of government operation. They recall also that within ten days from publication of the result of the former questionnaire the sentiment for return of the railroads to their owners had definitely crystallized.

Comparison of present results in detail with those of a year ago convinces the political student not only that these editors have been accurate in their judgment, but that party considerations played no part in forming it. From Democratic and supposedly radical Texas, for example, the present questionnaire brought replies from editors of 244 papers, only three of which are Republican. Yet the percentage against government operation was 92, which is exactly the same as that given by 200 editors from Republican Michigan, among whom were representatives of only three Democratic papers. Other states that pair percentages significantly are Massachusetts and Nevada, with 100; Connecticut and South Carolina, with 97; Maine and West Virginia, with 96; Kentucky and New York, with 91; Missouri and Pennsylvania, with 89; Ohio and Oklahoma, with 87.

The result of the present poll as to government operation in each state are graphically shown by the following chart:

STATE	% OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP	% IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP	% DOUBTFUL OR FAILED TO REPLY
DEL.	100		
MASS.	100		
NEVADA	100		
N. HAMR	100		
VERMONT	100		
CONN.	97	3	
S. CAR.	97	3	
UTAH	97	3	
MAINE	96	4	
W. VA.	96	4	
MD.	94	6	
N. CAR.	93	7	
TENN.	93	7	
MICH.	92	8	
N. JER.	92	8	
TEXAS	92	8	
IOWA	91	9	
KY.	91	9	
N. Y.	91	9	
R. I.	91	9	
FLORIDA	90	10	
LA.	90	10	
MD.	89	11	
PENN.	89	11	
ARK.	88	12	
KAN.	88	12	
MISS.	88	12	
OHIO	87	13	
OKA.	87	13	
OREGON	87	13	
VA.	87	13	
WASH.	87	13	
ILL.	86	14	
IND.	84	16	
MONT.	84	16	
WIS.	84	16	
WYO.	84	16	
ARI.	83	17	
CAL.	83	17	
MINN.	83	17	
IDAHO	82	18	
N. MEX.	82	18	
NEB.	80	20	
COLO.	77	23	
ALA.	76	24	
GA.	76	24	
S. DAK.	74	26	
N. DAK.	67	33	
TOTAL	86	14	

FARMERS

of Dakota County

Are you satisfied with present prices of Farm Products? Do these prices give you the cost of production, plus a reasonable return for the use of your labor and capital?

If existing conditions do not suit you, why not join the DAKOTA COUNTY FARM BUREAU THE WEEK OF

November 22nd

and co-operate with your neighbors in working to improve these conditions

The Dakota County Farm Bureau and the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation stands for--

1. Better Marketing Systems.
2. Better Legislation for Farmers.
3. Better Farm Labor Conditions.
4. Better Methods and more economic production.

This Organization NEEDS YOUR Membership

You will be solicited by a member of the State and County Farm Bureau for your membership during the

Week of November 22, 1920

We are Counting on You to Join

The Dakota County Farm Bureau

and the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation

JOHN FELLER, County Captain

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. Nov. 4, 1920—4w
Probate Notice to Creditors
In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of Catherine Smith, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Dakota County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said County, on the 31st day of December, 1920, and on the 31st day of January, 1921, at ten o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 30th day of October, 1920. This notice will be published in The Dakota County Herald for four weeks successively prior to the 31st day of December, 1920.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1920

S. W. McKINLEY,
County Judge.

(Seal)
WANTED—How would you like to be a partner in my firm and represent us in Dakota County? We don't require anything of you, but the honesty which your mother gave you, and an old car. Age cuts no figure. Drop me a line and I'll beat Brigham Young's wives gossiping about our business.
MOSE ALLEN,
Sales Manager, Western Boiler Pipe Company, Monmouth, Illinois.

Catarrah Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrah Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrah Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrah Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
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